

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PARTABGARH STATE
RAJPUTANA
FOR THE

Official year 1998 (St.)

i. e.,

the year ended 30th September 1942.



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Partabgarh

16th July 1943.

To,

His Highness Shree Maharawatji Saheb

Sir Ramsinghji Bahadur,

K C. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

As directed by your Highness, I have the honour to submit respectfully the Annual Administration Report of the Partabgarh State for the official year 1998 (St.) i. e. the year ended 30th September, 1942 during which time Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A.; LL. B. held charge of the Dewan's post.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient and humble servant,

G. M. Shroff.

Dewan, Partabgarh State.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Features.

1. The State of Partabgarh is situated in the South of Rajputana between $23^{\circ}22'$ and $24^{\circ}18'$ North latitude and $74^{\circ}29'$ and 75° East longitude. It is bounded on the North, North-West and to some extent on the West by Udaipur; on the West and South-West by Banswara; on the South by Ratlam and Piploda; on the East by Gwalior and detached portions of Jaora and Indore and on the North-East by Gwalior.

2. Almost one-third of the total area is composed of low-lying country, covered thickly with forest, mostly uncultivated and studded with hills and very thinly populated by Bhils. The rest is plain country rich in fertility but mostly depending for its productiveness on monsoon rains. There are no rivers of importance from the agricultural point of view. The main rivers traversing the State territory are Jakham, Shiv, Aerao, Retom and Karmoi, but none of these is perennial.

General.

3. The area of the State is 889 square miles. The population according to the Census of 1941 A. D. is 91,967 souls—consisting of 46,667 males and 45,300 females. Out of this total number 42,935 are Hindus, 5,022 Jains, 4,473 Musalmans, 46 Christians, 9 Parsis and the remaining 39,482 belong to primitive religions. There has been an increase of 20.2% over the previous census of 1931. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 5,82,800. The State pays a Cash Contribution of Rs. 27,500 to the British Government.

History of the Ruling House.

4. The Rulers of Partabgarh (or Kanthal as it is popularly called) belong to the far-famed historic clan of Sishodia Rajputs and are descended from Khem Singh, second son of Rana Mokal and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who was on the ' gadi ' of Mewar from 1433 to 1468 A. D. . Khem Singh's second son Suraj Mal possessed himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts. In 1534 when Chittor was besieged by Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujrat, Maharawat Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence of Chittor

and sacrificed his life for the safety of Udai Singh, the infant son of Rana Sanga. The present territory of Partabgarh was acquired by independent conquest. Maharawat Hari Singh got himself recognised as an independent Ruler of "Kanthal" by the Emperor Shahjahan and was granted the title of "Maharajadhiraj Maharawat." Maharawat Prithwi Singh, son of Partabsingh (founder of the town of Partabgarh) and grand-son of Hari Singh, was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted in 1708 the right to coin money, which became known throughout Central India and Malwa, as "*Salim Shahi*" rupees. The great popularity and reliability of this coinage, not only in Partabgarh but all over the adjoining districts, could be gauged from the fact that when several States in Malwa and Central India signed their respective Treaties and Engagements with the British Government in the early decades of the 19th century, they undertook to pay the agreed amount of Tribute to Government in "*Salim Shahi*" (i. e. Partabgarh) currency. The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1804 A. D. when a Treaty was entered into, which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In October 1818 a fresh Treaty was concluded, which is the basis of present relationship between the Crown and the State. The Rulers of the State are entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns.

Present Ruler.

5. His Highness Maharawat Shree Ram Singhji Bahadur K. C. S. I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 12th April, 1908 and succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th January 1929, has completed 13 years of his rule during the year under report. Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Heir-Apparent, who was born on the 17th of March 1940, has been running his third year. Shikar and Zoology are His Highness's main pastimes. He is very keen on big game especially tigers which now and then stray into the hilly tracts. Being an unerring marksman, he has bagged upto now 30 tigers and 250 panthers. There are preserves in the State forests for breeding smaller game. He takes a deep interest in the study of animal biology, and maintains a small zoo for the study of the structures, the modes of life and the habits of animals. He has made a name as a breeder of some rare types of cats and dogs which have captured prizes in All-India Shows. He has

contributed some articles over his name to the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society and is a Fellow of the Zoological Society.

6. The ruling family is connected by ties of relationship with the States of Bikaner, Dhrangadhra, Tehri (Garhwal), Sailana, Sitamau, Chamba (Punjab) and Dumraon Raj in Bihar.

7. All the members of the Raj Family enjoyed excellent health during the year under report.

Events.

8. The one memorable event in this year was the happy betrothal of Maharaj Kumari Shreemati Devendra Kunverba Sahiba, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharawat Sahib to His Highness the minor Raja Sahib Luxman Singhji of Chamba of which the Tikka ceremony was performed at Chamba on 18th April 1942. The Darbar are under a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Corfield, the Resident for the Punjab States, Lt. Col. H. S. Strong, the President of the Council of Administration Chamba and none the less to the revered Rajmataji, His Highness the minor Raja Sahib's mother, for all the countenance they gave to the proposal from here. The other members of the Council also gave the negotiations their kind support but for which the negotiations could not have come to such a prompt and happy end.

Conferment of titles.

9. The title of Raj Vaidya was conferred on Vaidya Kishanlalji for his ability as an Ayurvedic Physician. Pandit Suryanarainji of Ujjain was given an annuity of Rs. 360/- together with gold and Tazim and the title of Jyotish Bhushan was also conferred upon him.

Movement of His Highness.

10. His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur visited Bombay, Agra, Dhrangadhra, Dumraon, Shahpura and Khatoli.

Visit of Political Officers.

11. Mr. H. Trevelyan O. B. E., Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, visited the Capital during the year in the month of January.

Distinguished Guests.

12. The following distinguished persons visited Partabgarh during the year:-

- [1] His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Chhatarpur.
 - [2] His Highness the Rana Sahib Bahadur of Barwani.
 - [3] Shreeman Rajadhiraj Sahib Bahadur of Shahpura.
 - [4] Shreeman Raja Sahib Bahadur of Khetri.
 - [5] Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Mayurdhwaja Singhji of Dhrangadhra.
 - [6] Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Harishchandra Singhji of Jhalawar.
 - [7] Shreeman Raj Kumar Sahib Dr. Raghubirsinghji M. A., LL B., D. LIT. of Sitamau.
 - [8] Shreeman Raj Kumar Sahib Sudershandev Singhji of Shahpura.
 - [9] Lt. Col. Rawal Bishansinghji of Bissau.
 - [10] Rao Bahadur Col. Dalpatsinghji of Rohet.
 - [11] Raja Sahib Amarkrishna Narayanji of Ramnagar.
 - [12] Shreeman Kumar Sahib of Bissau.
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CHAPTER II.

Administration.

Mahakma Khas.

13. The State had no military force in its employ. The administration of the State was carried on under the general direction and control of its highest office called the "Mahakma Khas" presided over by His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur assisted by the Dewan and the Naib Dewan. Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A., LL. B., continued to hold charge of the Dewan's office and Shah Manaklalji, B. A., LL. B., of that of the Naib Dewan throughout the year.

14. All important matters involving determination of State policy and all cases relating to Jagirs whether involving mutation, succession or adoption fell within the special purview of His Highness, who after considering the views of the Dewan, decided them in consonance with customary law and precedents. So also fell within the range of His Highness' special province all questions of appointment, dismissal, promotion or punishment of heads of departments. Other important departmental questions were generally attended to by the Dewan who took care to see that his orders eventually met with His Highness' approval. All routine matters were disposed of by the Dewan on his own authority but the party aggrieved by the Dewan's orders could easily approach His Highness for a review of the same. His Highness has such a vast hold on the hearts of his subjects that the latter ungrudgingly complied with the orders of the Mahakma Khas. It will not be out of place to mention here that the Naib Dewan with his extensive knowledge of practice and precedents serves as a useful *vade mecum* in all questions that came up before the Mahakma Khas. He holds an ancestral Jagir.

15. His Highness' Khasgi department was looked after by Shah Mannalalji who has seen service under the last three generations of the State's rulers. He has the singular knack to be equally useful to all the members of the Raj family and keep the Khasgi affairs and accounts in order. He received while in his teens a Jagir from His Highness' rgand-father in appreciation of his family's services and

this went to swell what he had received from his forefathers in inheritance. Mr. Phirozshah Fardoonji who has been His Highness' companion ever since his College days, was lately rewarded with a village as Jagir for his long and faithful services. He continued to work as His Highness' private Secretary.

16. There was no noteworthy change of personnel in any of the departments during the year under review. Appendix I will show the length of their services in the State as a measure of the stability of their service.

Administration of Justice.

17. It is the declared policy of His Highness not to interfere with the administration of justice by any action of an executive character.

18. With a view to deal out even-handed justice to all alike, His Highness has instituted graded courts of justice manned by duly qualified judges and modelled on the lines of British India Courts. As in British India, there is some slight inter-mixture of judicial and executive functions in the Second Class Magistrate's Court who is also the head of the Revenue Department. Almost all the important British India Laws, both substantive and procedural have been adopted in the State. Other laws, which were considered of minor importance as being infrequently referred to, were followed in the spirit. A list of all these laws, together with those locally enacted is given in Appendix II. Only two new laws were added during the year.

19. Mr. Hemchandra Sogani, B. SC., LL. B., a practising Advocate in Ajmer, continued to function as a part-time Chief Judge of the State High Court. Under this arrangement the public get the benefit of the services of a highly qualified and up-to-date Judge, impervious to local influences, at all regular hearings. During his absence from office the Dewan acts as the *locum tenens* in the disposal of routine matters needing immediate attention. Appendices VII to XI will throw enough light on the working of the State's judiciary.

20. 17 Civil appeals and revisional applications including 7 remaining on hand at the end of the last year

were brought before the High Court during the year as against 30 during the previous year. Out of this, 16 cases were disposed of during the year as against 23 in the previous year, leaving a balance of only 1 at the close of the year.

21. The number of civil appeals, in which decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, was 9; 6 were remanded for further inquiry and in one case the parties effected a compromise.

22. 9 Criminal appeals, applications and references including 3 of the last year and involving 11 persons came up for hearing before the High Court during the year, out of which 8 cases involving 10 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1 case involving 1 person as against 3 cases in the previous year.

23. The number of criminal appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed by the High Court was 5 and of those in which they were modified or reversed, was 1 and 2 respectively.

24. Shah Manaklal, B. A., LL. B., continued to hold charge of the District and Sessions Court, locally called "Raj Sabha". Raj Sabha.

25. 10 Sessions cases involving 17 persons were sent up for trial before this Court by the Magistrate First Class during the year, as against 16 in the previous year. It is a matter for satisfaction to remark that all the cases were disposed of. 11 persons were convicted and 6 were acquitted.

26. Against the judgment of the First Class Magistrate 3 Criminal appeals and 7 revisional applications came up before the Raj Sabha as against 11 in the past year and these involved 13 persons. All the cases were disposed of during the year leaving no balance on hand. The number of appeals, in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, was 2 and in one the decision was reversed. Out of 7 revisional applications disposed of, the decisions of the lower court were confirmed in 6 and one was referred to the High Court for reversing the judgment of the lower court and the reference was accepted by the High Court.

27. One heavy suit of original jurisdiction instituted last year, remained pending at the close of the year. 22 Civil appeals including 4 pending at the close of the last year came up for hearing during the year as against 26

in the last year, out of which 20 were decided as against 22 during the last year, leaving a balance of 2 as against 4 at the close of the last year. The number of cases, in which decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, was 10 and of those in which they were either modified or reversed, was 5 each.

28. Income of the Rajsabha Court from fines, stamps and penalties during the year was Rs. 603/- as against Rs. 2,063/- in the past year.

Small Causes
Court.

29. The Court of Small Causes is empowered to entertain suits upto the money value of Rs. 200/-. 403 such suits, over and above 152 pending from the last year, were dealt with by the Small Causes Court Judge as against 640 during the last year. Out of these 555 suits valued at Rs. 37,739/-, 443 valued at Rs. 25,588/- were disposed of during the year. The number of pending cases was 112 as against 152 at the close of the last year. The average duration of suits was 110 days. Of the pending cases 27 are more than 6 months old, 28 are less than 6 months old and 57 are of less than 3 months' duration.

30. The income of the Small Causes Court from judicial stamps and penalties during the year, was Rs. 2967/- as against Rs. 3749/- in the last year.

District and 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge.

31. Babu Mohanlal Agarwal, B. A., LL. B., continued to hold charge of the office of District and First Class Magistrate and Civil Judge.

District Magis-
trate's Court.

32. 1 Criminal appeal was taken on the file in the District Magistrate's Court and the decision was confirmed, one was rejected. The one appeal was disposed of during the year.

First Class
Magistrate's
Court.

33. 226 cases including 14 of the last year and involving 274 persons came up before the court, out of which 213 cases involving 247 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases only at the close of the year. It is gratifying to note that this figure of pending cases is the lowest ever reached during the last many years and is lower than the last year's which stood at 14.

34. There was no undertrial prisoner pending disposal by the court at the close of the year but there were 3 undertrial prisoners pending extradition proceedings.

35. There were 95 Civil cases pending at the commencement of the year and 123 cases were filed during the year, thus making a total of 218 cases as against 268 of the last year. Out of this, 123 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 95 cases as at the end of the last year.

Civil Judge's
Court.

36. On the execution side 577 applications for execution of decrees valuing Rs. 42,027/- were brought up before the Civil Judge's Court during the year. Out of these 405 applications of the value of Rs. 24,850/- were disposed of and 172 worth Rs. 17,177/- were left pending at the close of the year as against 195 worth Rs. 20,345/- at the close of the previous year.

Execution of
decrees.

37. The income from fines, unclaimed property, stamps, penalties etc. came up to Rs. 7,432/- during the year as against Rs. 6,835/- of the last year.

38. The following table shows the number of accused persons extradited to and from the Partabgarh State:-

Extradition.

Name of State to which surrendered.	Name of State by which surrendered.	Number of persons surrendered.
Mewar.	Partabgarh.	2
Piploda.	Do	5
Banswara.	Do	3
Gwalior.	Do	5
Partabgarh.	Banswara.	1
Do	Gwalior.	1
Do	Mewar.	2
Do	Piploda.	1
Do	Sitamau.	2

39. The Revenue Officer is invested with powers of a Second Class Magistrate with regard to cases occurring in the districts. The total number of cases brought up for trial before this court was 144 of which 97 were presented this year. Out of these 144, 109 were disposed of and 35 remained on hand for the next year. The total number

Second Class
Magistrate's
Court.

of persons brought up for trial was 282 including 86 remaining over at the end of last year. Of these, 196 were dealt with and 86 remained over.

40. The High Court Judge expresses his satisfaction with the judicial work of the courts in Partabgarh. He has suggested some changes in the method of filing the papers which will be communicated to the lower courts for compliance.

Thikana Courts.

41. The following six thikanas continued to exercise the civil and criminal powers conferred on them:—Dhamotar, Arnod, Raipur, Salamgarh, Achalawada and Sakhtali. They are all aware of the fact that the Darbar would not allow the enjoyment of these powers unless they were exercised by duly qualified persons. The Darbar cherish the hope that the four Thikanas of Raipur, Salamgarh, Achalawda and Sakhtali will so overhaul their judicial machinery as to satisfy the criteria set up by the supervising authority.

42. The total number of criminal cases brought up for trial before all the Thikana Courts was 79. Out of these including 18 of the last year 65 were disposed of, leaving 14 pending at the close of the year.

43. The total number of civil cases including 39 of the last year which came up for hearing before the Thikana Courts was 103, of which 74 were decided and 29 were left pending at the close of the year.

44. Of the six Thikana Courts, the High Court Judge could inspect only 5; in the sixth Achalawda both the Thikanadar and his Kamdar were absent on 30th January 1942, the date of the visit. As a result of his inspection, he has suggested that stamps should be made easily available in the districts and that there was some difficulty in obtaining remands of undertrial prisoners which needs to be remedied. His impression on the inspection is that the judicial work at Dhamotar and Arnod was satisfactory but in the other Thikanas there is not much judicial work and he advises that the judicial work of the other Thikanas may be dealt with at one central place. This suggestion will be placed before the Thikanas concerned for consideration.

45. In order to foster and develop a spirit of public service in the rural population and to spare them unnecessary expenditure on petty litigation, 16 Panchayat Courts were established under the "Kanthal Panchayat Act" No. 1 of 1939. These courts are invested with summary civil, criminal and miscellaneous jurisdictions. 323 civil, 88 criminal and 120 miscellaneous cases were brought up for decision before the Panchayat Courts, out of which 247 civil, 61 criminal and 99 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year. Panchayat Courts.
46. To safeguard the interests of the Darbar in matters brought before the judiciary and to act as legal adviser to the State, a prominent member of the local bar was appointed Darbari Vakil during the year. Darbari Vakil.
47. Babu Mohanlal Agarwal B. A., L L. B., the Magistrate First Class, continued to hold charge of the Jail as Superintendent. The Daroga Jail, who is the immediate supervisor to look after the safe custody of the inmates, their diet, discipline etc., resided in the Jail Compound. Jail.
48. At the commencement of the year there were 40 prisoners in the Jail, while 118 were admitted during the year under report, bringing the total to 158 as against 122 of the last year. Of these 111 were discharged during the year, leaving 47 at the close of the year. Prisoners.
49. There were 2 undertrial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 126 were admitted during the year, making a total of 128. Out of these 125 were disposed of, leaving 3 at the close of the year. Undertrial Prisoners.
50. No civil prisoners were admitted during the year in the Jail. Civil Prisoners.
51. The average daily number of convicts was 43 as against 30 in the past year and the average cost per convict per meal was Rs. 0/1/11. Daily Average.
52. There is no in-door industry in the Jail. The prisoners are usually sent out for extramural work in gardens, the State Printing Press and the agricultural farm attached to the Jail. Although the prisoners are mostly Bhils, not very prone to receiving education, the small attempt made last year to make some of them learn the Hindi Alphabet through the instrumentality of some of the literate prisoners has borne some fruit and about Prison Labour.

half a dozen of the Bhil prisoners have learnt the rudiments of reading and writing.

Health.

53. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory during the year. Owing to serious illness 1 prisoner had to be removed to the Hospital-ward as an in-patient. No prisoner died in the Jail during the year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure on the maintenance of prisoners and Jail establishment was Rs. 5,618/- as against Rs. 4,783/- in the preceding year. See Appendix XII.

Stamps.

55. There are no licensed Stamp Vendors in the State on the commission system. Paid servants and Customs Nakadars perform the duties of stamp vending. The sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps brought in a revenue of Rs. 12,705/- as against Rs. 14,254/- in the past year.

Registration.

56. Registration of documents affecting immovable property situated in the town of Partabgarh and other matters concerning the residents of the town is done by the City Sub-Registrar, while the registration of the documents concerning property situated in and matters pertaining to the residents of the districts, is done by the Revenue Officer who enjoys the powers of a Sub-Registrar. The powers of Registrar are exercised by the Mahakma Khas.

57. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number, variety and value of documents registered during the year.

Police.

Charge.

58. Purohit Jagdishlal continued to work as Superintendent of Police during the year. He is a trained officer with long experience and a fine physique.

Armed Police.

59. The strength of the Armed Police consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 officers and 119 constables of whom 1 sub-Inspector, 4 officers and 28 constables were added for emergency purposes. They are all housed in lines specially built for the purpose. They are given training in the police lines by the Inspector and drill instructors. Sentinel duties are taken from them. When any necessity

arises; they are sent out in parties for patrol purposes as well as with the raiding parties for the arrest of Badmashes. They are specially meant to serve as efficient emergency police. The State has been supplied with twenty five 303 and twenty five 410 rifles, which are placed at the disposal of this Force. It is very necessary that the entire force should be armed with good and modern weapons.

60. There is a Police pipe band comprising 1 pipe-major, 1 Havildar and 12 pipers. They are placed under the Private Secretary.

Pipe Band.

61. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Executive Police Force during the year under report was as under:-

Superintendent Police	...	1
Sub-Inspectors of Police	...	4
Officers	...	28
Constables	...	169
Officer Body guards	...	1
Sewars	...	20

There were 3 police stations, 7 police outposts and 4 chowkis located at various places within the Khalsa area.

62. The total strength of the Police Force under the Superintendent of Police consisted of 42 officers and 308 constables as against 48 officers and 298 constables of the last year.

63. There were 7 police stations in the jagir area at the commencement of the year under report; but Bardia was deprived of its police powers, so there remained only six Thikanas with police powers.

Thikana Police.

64. The jail has its own Police arrangements. It had 1 Daroga, 1 Head constable and 20 constables. They are all trained in police work.

Jail Police.

65. The present system of village Chowkidars is working fairly well; but in many villages good and reliable chowkidars are difficult to get. The idea of providing Chowkidars for groups of villages could not take shape as the Chowkidars are not willing to be in charge of more than one village. If paid Chowkidars are kept, they can not reside all the time in one village as desired by the

Village
Chowkidars.

villagers for they would be required to be moving about in their charge. The State has, therefore, to continue the practice of giving the Chowkidars small plots of land for cultivation.

66. Over and above these chowkidars, there are 59 Pavedars in different villages. The strength of these Pavedars depends upon the importance of the village, for example Dalot has 4, Ninore 6, Chupna 4, Kotri 9, Kanora 5, Avalessar 9 and Jhasdi 5. They are all Rajputs capable of bearing arms. They have been given lands for looking after the safety of their villages.

Uniforms.

67. Uniforms are supplied by the State to all the members of the force every alternate year. The idea of providing the uniforms from a dress fund to be created out of dress allowances has been dropped.

Internal Safety.

68. For internal safety purposes, it has been further arranged that a contingent of 101 armed Rajputs could be called in from the Thikanas at the shortest notice. Of these 42 are on patrol duty in 3 lots. With its strength of regular police, chowkidars, pavedars and rajput followers, the State had no need to call in the aid of civilians for internal safety purposes.

Total Strength and Cost.

69. The total cost of the department was Rs. 58,423/- as against Rs. 58,685/- during the previous year. The proportion of population to the Police Force was 261 to 1 and the incidence of area per head of the force was 2.5 sq. miles and the average cost per head of population came to about Rs. 0/10/2. In taking these averages, the strength of the Police maintained by the Thikanas and their cost have not been considered.

Discipline.

70. 7 men were degraded, 52 were dismissed, 103 were departmentally punished and one was rewarded during the year.

Details of Crimes.

71. 523 cognizable offences were registered during the year as against 489 in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 17,349/- was stolen in 328 cases as against Rs. 17,126/- in 257 cases last year. Property valued at Rs. 4,226 or say 24% of the stolen value was recovered in 110 cases.

72. 9 dacoities were committed during the year as against the same number in the last year. The property

looted in these dacoities amounted to Rs. 849/-. The property recovered was Rs. 91/-. An increase in the number of thefts and small success in recovering the property are matters which have been brought to the notice of the Police Department.

73. Detailed information as to the investigation of crimes etc. will be found in appendices IV, V & VI.

74. One trained clerk is in charge of the Finger Print Work. 25 Finger slips of convicts and 10 Search slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer.

Finger Print.

CHAPTER III.

Administration of land.

Charge.

75. Lala Piarelal was appointed Revenue and Settlement Officer in place of Babu Shyamswarup in May 1941. He held both the charges. As to his qualifications for the appointment, he had served the Bikaner State as Naib-Tehsil-dar and Deputy Superintendent of Settlement from 1902 to 1916. After a lapse of about nine years he was fortunate to secure the post of Revenue Officer in Khetri under Jaipur in 1925 where he continued to serve for 16 years. The Superintendent of the Thikana has remarked about Lala Piarelal that he is an efficient Revenue Officer with wide and varied experience in all branches of Revenue and Settlement.

76. The area of the State is 889 Square miles or about 1097026 bighas. Of this area a large part is covered by forests and uncultivable. This hilly district is entirely unsurveyed except five villages, so also are unsurveyed all the lands under the Thikanas. The surveyed area is about 288035 bighas which are distributed as under:

Adan 5884, Adan ger 1845, Rankhar 356 and Rankhar ger 110 bighas which in non-technical language means that 5884 bighas have been under irrigation for rich crops like Opium, Sugar-cane and vegetables and the rest 2201 were under irrigation for less rich crops if not during the year, some time before. 118543 bighas of land were dry and yielded their crops with the help of rains. 23972 bighas were grass-lands, 1754 bighas were uncultivable, 33 bighas though fit for cultivation had to be given up for sound reasons and 939 bighas were newly brought under cultivation which gives a total of 153436 bighas of cultivable land. Over and above this, 33824 were given away as Muaffi lands and 100775 bighas were uncultivable. During the year the State had to depend for its agricultural produce on 8195 bighas of irrigable land and 119582 bighas of dry land.

Rainfall and
Crops.

77. The average rainfall is about 33 inches. During the year under report it rained 35.21 inches and the rainfall was distributed as under:- 1.90 in June, 14.10 in July, 15.13 in August and 2.93 in September. This abrupt decline of rains to some extent undid the sowings of wheat which fell short of the normal produce by 4 annas in the

rupee and the excessively heavy rains damaged the maize and juari crops by 8 as. in the rupee.

78. There was plenty of fodder for the cattle during the year under report. No disease among the cattle was reported during the year.

Condition of
cattle and
fodder.

79. As anticipated in the earlier part of the year the cotton crop was good enough, the prices were fairly remunerative and the prospects of the Rabi Crops were not discouraging economically. The year may be styled good for the cultivating class.

Economic
condition.

80. Survey work was taken in hand during the year under review wherein Rs. 7500 were provided for the expenses. The boundaries were traversed with a theodolite. The traverse of four villages being complete, the computing and plotting of these villages was taken in hand. The cadastral survey was started in the middle of February 1942. The expenditure incurred during the year came to Rs. 5,616. The traverse expenses came up to $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per bigha and those of cadastral survey to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pies per bigha.

Survey.

81. The total area under cultivation in Khalsa surveyed villages was 1,50,645 bighas as against 1,49,282 in the last year showing an increase of 1,363 bighas under cultivation (The figures of the cultivated area in the Magra district and the Jagir villages are not included in the above figure).

Area under
Cultivation.

82. Mr. Fatehlalji who is in charge of the village uplift work in the Sakthali Division has sent in on the whole a favourable report on the working of the Panchayat Boards. He has made some useful suggestions which are as follow:- [1] The Panchayats have no cattle pounds [2] The Panchas are not eager to assess damages caused by stray cattle because the damages awarded are not on all fours with their assessment and because for the execution of these decrees they have to go to the Revenue Court [3] The Hali or cultivator's labourer is engaged for the year by payment in advance. If a Hali breaks his contract he is made to refund the remuneration received with interest at 1% per month added to it. The contract is for a return of the amount and a half [4] There is no regular Dak arrangement [5] The monthly contingency is not sent to them. They have to get it.

Village Uplift.

Mr. Sadashanker Jha B. A., who was entrusted with the village uplift work in Hathunia Division, made several tours and declares himself satisfied with the working of the Panchayat Boards. He has under him eight Panchayats catering for 73 villages and 35 members on their rolls. He has offered the following remarks as a result of his tours of inspection. [1] Much good work was done for the prevention of disease especially during the cholera epidemic [2] Distribution of pamphlets on village uplift [3] A touring library was started. The work done in this division seems to be more academical than vocational.

Principal crops.

83. The area under the principal Kharif and Rabi crops in the Khalsa villages during the year as compared with the last year is given below:-

Name of Crops.	Area under cultivation in bighas in the Samvat year.	
	1997 i. e. 1940-41 A. D.	1998 i. e. 1941-42 A. D.
Maize ...	9,737	10,060
Jowar ...	23,253	23,556
Cotton ...	13,873	12,366
Sugarcane ...	681	725
Til ...	3,549	1,673
Wheat ...	49,366	53,609
Gram ...	13,996	12,390
Soya ...	19,539	24,365
Opium ...	3,856	5,144
Linseed ...	7,268	5,503
Ajmaon ...		1,230
Vegetables	214	149

Double crops in 4,769 bighas of irrigated lands and 840 bighas of dry land raised the area under cultivation from 1,50,645 bighas to 1,56,351. The corresponding figures for the last year were 1,49,281 and 1,55,999 bighas.

84. The total land revenue demand, exclusive of cesses, during the year, was Rs. 2,26,793 as against Rs. 2,22,554 in the last year. The amount realised was Rs. 2,21,518 as against Rs. 2,04,192 during the past year. The percentage of realisation was 97.6. The result indicates that the revenue realisations were very satisfactory during the year.

85. Out of arrears aggregating to Rs. 1,09,172 at the close of the last year, Rs. 7,355 were realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,817. To this when we add Rs 5,275 outstanding from the current year's revenue, the total of arrears at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,07,092.

Arrears.

86. A sum of Rs. 1,415 was distributed among the cultivators by way of Taccavi and a paltry sum was given away as a grant for the construction of a well as against Rs. 2,159/- during the last year.

Taccavi and
Grants.

87. There are no big irrigation works in the State nor is there any canal irrigation. Wells and a few small tanks are the only sources of irrigation in the State. Of the wells very few are perennial. Many wells dry up during the hot months of May and June. Out of a total number of 1922 Katcha and Pucca wells in the Khalsa villages 12 were repaired but there was no increase in the number of wells. Cultivation of sugar-cane and opium is the only incentive to the cultivators to keep their wells in good order. Sugarcane crop requires plenty of water all the year round and therefore its cultivation is restricted to a few rich wells which have a good supply of water. The reduced cultivation of opium during the past years has been responsible for deterioration in the number and quality of wells.

Irrigation.

88. The figure of the 'Adan' (irrigated) area stood at 6,436 bighas distributed as under:—

	Opium	Sugar- cane	Cotton	Wheat	Total.
Samvat Yr. 1997	3,852	681	155	679	5,367
Samvat Yr. 1998	5,144	725	261	306	6,436

89. Opium is a land crop but the amount received as royalty is credited to Excise. 571 maunds and 8 seers of

Opium.

opium was delivered to Government for Ghazipur and Neemuch factories as against the contracted quantities of 670 maunds. The revenue from opium royalty was Rs. 58,593 as against Rs. 43,414 during the past year.

Execution of
decrees against
cultivators.

90. Decrees of the value of Rs. 24,517 inclusive of Rs. 14,862 of the last year were brought to the register and the value of decrees disposed of was Rs. 12,970 leaving decrees worth Rs. 11,547 undisposed of for the next year. In order to relax the rigour of execution of decrees against bonafide cultivators, the work is entrusted to the Revenue Department. Indebted cultivators are leniently dealt with; but at times some criticism is levelled by the money-lending class against this policy of the State. Such a forward move is considered essential for the general benefit of the State. 450 applications were brought before the revenue officer for the execution of decrees as against 496 of the last year. Out of these 255 were disposed of during the year as against 218 of the last year.

Revenue cases.

91. The following table gives comparative figures of revenue cases instituted and decided under different heads:-

Nature of cases.	Present year.		Remained pending.
	Instituted.	Decided.	
Revenue cases.	985	410	575
Realisation of arrears.	1243	76	1167
Land record.	847	316	531

Boundary cases.

92. Five boundary cases with the neighbouring states were pending at the commencement of the year. No case was decided during the year.

Agriculture.

93. The State is affiliated to the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Various improved seeds were experimented upon in the State and such varieties as were found to be useful were encouraged for extension by supplying fresh pure seed. The Director of the institute visits the State annually and gives his valuable advice to the Agricultural Officer of the State. The Extension Officer

of the Institute is annually invited during opium weighing season, when cultivators collect here, in order to exhibit improved seeds and better methods of cultivation by means of specially selected Cinema films.

94. Mr. Fatehlalji, the Agricultural Officer and Uplift Officer, Zilla-Sakthali, has offered some valuable remarks on the crops of the year. The Rabi crops Wheat, Gram, Opium and Linseed were in a very good condition, only there was a curtailment in the area of wheat cultivation for reasons explained above. The Kharif crops Maize and Jowar suffered appreciably because of the heavy continuous rains in July and August. Fields sown with Jowar had to be ploughed down to some extent to be sown with the Rabi crops where seeds and water were available.

In Zilla Sakthali very little cotton is grown on dry land. Adan and Adanger lands are used for the sowings of American Cambodian Cotton known as Indore 1. In the entire produce there is a sprinkling of Malvi Cotton about 2 annas in the rupee due to the admixture of seeds which has to be guarded against. In Malvi the following varieties and strains were discovered viz Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8 and 9. A small quantity of Jharilla Cotton which is going to be the standard cotton was also tried. Sugarcane is mostly grown from Co. 290, S. 48 as well as Co. 312 and Co. 313. Co. 312 is a hardy variety and is likely to displace all others.

In wheat C 591, C 499, Ekdania and Pissa 8 were tried and C 591 was found growing in popularity. The Ekdania which is like Daudkhani thrives in Maleti or dry land.

In Jowar, Indore Nos. 3 and 9 were tried and the first was found successful. It was grown on about 230 bighas but the result was not satisfactory owing to the mishap to the crop as a whole.

In Paddy Basmati, Palman 47, and Baswani varieties were tried. The Baswani crop was damaged because of heavy rains. Palman 47 is steadily extending. Paddy sowings are quite negligible.

The soil is not suitable for an extensive sowing of groundnut. Spanish peanut did well in reddish pebbly soil. Akola 12-24 also gives good results where there is no danger of damage by animals.

The following improvements were demonstrated to the cultivators.

- [1] Improved methods of compost and manure making.
- [2] Sugarcane sowing in trenches.
- [3] Conservation of cattle urine for manure purposes.
- [4] Improved methods of Gur-making and building furnaces for the same. These were employed in Zilla Hathunia to the enrichment of the cultivators.

Revenue System
and
Land tenure.

95. The Raiyatwari system is in vogue in almost all the surveyed Khalsa villages whose number is 135 as against 141 un-surveyed Khalsa villages. The first survey was made in 1872 by Munshi Bande Ali. The second in 1904-06 by Mr. A. T. Holme and the third regular survey is just taken in hand. In and after A. D. 1926 His late Highness Maharajwat Shree Raghunath Singhji Sahib revised the assessment so as to make them accord with the altered agricultural values of lands during the course of preceding 20 years. Some 5 small surveyed villages, which were either deserted or very thinly populated owing to the devastation by wild cows, are given on lease or farm and they are in a flourishing condition. All the un-surveyed villages in the Magra Zilla are leased out to Bhils for a period of 7 years. The Darbar's policy is to introduce Raiyatwari system in these villages as soon as possible; but the real difficulty in introducing the change of system is that in this Bhil area, the " heads " consider themselves to be hereditary " gametis " for whom it is a degradation to be converted into ordinary Raiyats

96. The tenants in all the villages of the State enjoy substantial occupancy rights. They cannot be dispossessed so long as they regularly pay the revenue assessment and are loyal to the State. There is no danger of any enhancement being imposed upon them during the term of the settlement. Their direct heirs can count upon the enjoyment of their holdings from generation to generation like other forms of property, the remote ones being made to pay some Nazarana. The only restriction is that they can not mortgage or sell away their rights of cultivation without the sanction of the Darbar.

CHAPTER IV.

Customs, Excise and Forests.

CUSTOMS.

97. Maharaj Balwant Singh has been serving as Superintendent of Customs and Excise since 15th October 1940 and he continued to hold charge of this office throughout the year. Mr. Manilal J. Parekh continued to work as Assistant Superintendent during the year.

Charge.

98. The total revenue from Customs was estimated at Rs. 1,44,000/- in the Budget; but the actual receipts were Rs. 1,64,179/- as against Rs. 1,96,081/- during the preceding year. This last figure has become a target figure for customs revenue.

Revenue.

99. The following tables will show at a glance the total quantities and money value of exports and imports:-

Total Exports
and Imports.

EXPORTS.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in Railway Maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Wheat & Gram. ...	34,168	7,151	99,918	28,604
Jowar & Maize. ...	292	2,598	730	6,495
Poppy Seed.	13,974	11,085	1,11,694	1,33,020
Linseed	1,990	4,830	7,960	12,942
Sarso & Tilli. ...	8,226	2,535	40,359	14,410
Soya & Ajman. ...	62,358	55,212	2,10,458	2,48,454
Ginned Cotton. ...	13,573	4,808	1,49,303	96,110
Un-ginned Cotton.	10,518	6,387	52,590	38,322
Miscellaneous. ...	54,098	52,695	1,41,271	3,53,376
Timber, Fuel & Coal. ...	2,03,043	2,52,166	2,46,428	3,37,882
Total. ...	4,02,150	3,99,467	10,60,711	12,79,615

IMPORTS.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in railway maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sugar.	8,541	8,293	1,11,033	1,36,688
Salt. ...	15,553	14,546	46,659	47,274
Tobacco. ...	1,938	1,827	31,008	36,540
Silken cloth. ...	35	33	21,758	20,819
Fine cloth. ...	681	900	2,18,025	29,443
Cloth. ...	1,263	1,044	50,520	14,400
Kerosene Oil. .	3,344	3,587	36,091	64,083
Miscellaneous. ...	54,852	28,561	4,11,882	4,81,823
Total. ...	86,207	58,791	9,26,976	8,31,070

Tariff.

100. The tariff as revised in the month of September 1940 substantially remained in force. Only minor adjustments had to be made to keep pace with the rise and fall in prices. The rule is that we pay for imports by our exports. Our total imports were worth Rs. 8,31,070 as against exports valued at Rs. 12,79,615. The balance of trade therefore was in favour of the State.

101. As measures for the control of prices and for the rationing of essential commodities are the order of the day, it will not be out of place to give a statement of the stocks of essential commodities registered as under on 30-9-42:-

Commodity.	Maunds.	
1. Wheat	52,860	} 62,775
2. Gram	2,800	
3. Maize	2,090	
4. Jowar	5,025	
5. Udad	226	} 401
6. Other pulses	175	
7. Ghee	271 tins.	
8. Salt	790 maunds.	
9. Kerosene	840 tins.	
10. Cloth Coarse	240 maunds.	
11. „ fine	Rs. 1,14,250/-	
12. Sugar	609 maunds.	
13. „ Benares	183 „	
14. Yarn	64 maunds.	
15. Matches	447 gross.	
16. Tea	2,130 lbs.	
17. Petrol	666 gallons.	

Of these the first 7 are local produce while for the rest the State has to depend upon imports. The State can by control measures keep the prices of the first 7 within limits and the people have not had to complain of scarcity of commodities or of heaviness of prices. But in the case of other commodities, the prices have shot up so high as to be beyond the reach of the pockets of the poor.

102. The villages on the border afford facilities for smuggling out wheat and other foodgrains almost all the year round. Such cases grow in number when there is a striking disparity of prices to tempt the smuggler. 206 new cases against Customs Laws were registered during the year, thus making a total of 266 cases, including the 60 old cases. Out of these cases 205 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 61 cases. The amount of fines, inflicted in the disposal of these cases, was Rs.; 3,177/14/6.

Customs Cases.

103. No new Customs Post (Nâkâ) was established during the year. The same old number of 30 border Nakas and 4 interior Nakas continued to work during the year for the prevention of smuggling. A temporary staff had to be added at the Nakas Sevana, Chikali and Bordia which are notorious for boot-legging.

Customs Nakas.

104. In Partabgarh there is a " Mandi " called " Peeth. " There is a bonded warehouse for the merchants from adjoining territories to store up their merchandise while in transit to outside places. They have to pay small rents. They watch the market and either send on their merchandise unbroken in bond or sell it locally as it suits their convenience.

105. Though the Customs revenue has shown a good rise above average which was largely due to the heavy export of stocks new and old, still there is much left to be desired in the matter of prevention of smuggling.

Excise Department.

106. The Superintendent of Customs remained in charge of this department also.

Charge.

107. The contract for the manufacture and sale of country liquor was given to Seth Rustomji Fardoonji in the year 1932 for a period of 11 years, which will expire on 30th September 1943. The Madras system could not, so

Country Liquor.

far, be introduced in the State owing to the want of a good number of Kalals who could be expected to compete in auction bids for liquor shops.

108. The Godown and the Receivers Set at the Abkari Depot are kept under the lock and key of the State Inspector and the liquor is issued under permits given by him. The contractor sends the liquor in country carts and during rainy season on camels, to the villages where paid servants of the contractor run the shops. No new shop was opened but out of the 33 shops in the Khalsa area and 24 in Jagir villages one shop was closed in each area as they returned no sales. One uniform selling rate of six annas a bottle for 60° U. P. liquor prevails throughout the State. Out of the sale proceeds of Rs. 2/4/- a gallon, the contractor pays Rs. 1/6/- to the State as duty and he keeps the remaining fourteen annas as the price of liquor, transport charges and selling commission. The duty derived during the year amounted to Rs. 45,002/- as against Rs. 41,002/- during the past year.

109. The excise policy of the Darbar is to derive the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption of excise drugs. In accordance with this policy, the selling price of liquor has not been reduced in spite of the agitation of the Bhils. The lower selling prices in neighbouring States of Banswara and Mewar are a strong incentive to the Bhils to smuggle illicit liquor into this State. It is very desirable that there should not be a tempting disparity of prices on the border lands of neighbouring States. The quantity of liquor issued from the Godown is given below:-

Description.	Present year.	Previous year.
15° U. P. gallons.	336	202
25° U. P. „	2,968	1,968
60° U. P. „	26,354	27,484

110. 34 cases of illicit distillation and smuggling as against 44 in the past year were reported during the year, out of which 26 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 only.

Opium and
Hemp Drugs.

111. The contract for the selling of these drugs has been leased out to a local Thekadar for three years on an

annual payment of Rs. 1,801/- which will expire on 30th September 1942. Under the terms of the agreement, the opium is supplied from the State Godown at Rs. 20/- a seer and the retail selling price is fixed at Rs. 22/13/9 a seer. The quantity issued to the contractor during the year was 3 maunds, 19 seers as against 3 maunds 6 seers and 12 chhataks in the past year.

112. Ganja is not grown in the State; we got our supplies from Sanawad in Indore. The consumption of this drug was 3 maunds, 38 seers and 14 chhataks almost equal to that in the last year.

113. The consumption of Charas is quite negligible. Only 1 seer was consumed during the year as against 1 seer and 5 chhataks in the past year.

114. The following statement shows the total excise revenue during the year under various heads:-

	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs
Abkari.	41,002	45,002
Theka for Ganja, Opium and Charas, including duty thereon.	2,112	1,714
Profit on retail sale of opium.	2,535	1,946
Fines	2,050	1,426
Total.	<u>47,699</u>	<u>50,088</u>

115. 3 cases against opium law were reported during the year and all were disposed of.

116. There was received during the year a sum of Rs. 5,646 from the Government of India as this State's share of the proceeds of the match excise duty for the year 1940-41.

117. There is no restriction on the cultivation of Bhang and its consumption is not controlled.

Forest.

118. Dhabhai Motiji continued to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Forests during the year under report. He was given in Jagir the village of Khanan in the year 1936.

Charge.

119. The Forest Department is not organised on proper lines because of the difficulties of providing the Bhils with a perennial means of earning their livelihood. They grow only one (Kharif) Crop like Maize whose outturn is good only when the rainfall is timely and sufficient. All round the year they have therefore to depend upon minor as well as major forest produce for their livelihood. During the rainy season, when no timber markets are held, they bring their timber to the Capital town as head loads. Besides this, the Bhils are very sparsely scattered all over the hilly country and the nearer the forest they can lay under the axe, the happier they feel.

120. 32 forest offences and 68 offences against Shikar Rules were registered. 179 persons were convicted in these offences, and a total fine of Rs. 658/- was imposed and 57 persons were discharged.

Revenue.

121. The total revenue from tax on grazing, minor forest produce, fuel, timber and preparation of Catechu amounted to Rs. 21,141/-as against Rs. 22,190/- during the last year. These totals are inclusive of the Road tax figures which were respectively Rs. 7,523 and 8,389 during the two years.

122. No important changes were made either in the Forest Rules or forest tariff in the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

123. Shah Amritlalji, who was appointed State Accountant in the year 1930, continued to work as the Head of the Accounts Department during the year. He is also the Superintendent of the State Printing Press. In both capacities his work is very satisfactory.

Charge.

124. Budget proposals are annually called from the heads of departments. They put forward their proposals on the basis of past three years' averages, giving reasons for variations, if any. When all the proposals are received, budget estimates are prepared by the Dewan after discussion with the heads of the departments. The draft budget so prepared is then placed before His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur and when finally approved, it is published.

General
Budget.

125. The State Accountant has to see that no bills are passed beyond the provisions in the budget under various main and sub-heads of expenditure. An effective check is kept on all appropriations from one sub-head to another. All questions of leave and pensions are referred to him. In fact he has to do all the pre-audit work before passing a bill for payment. There is no provision in the State for post audit, a defect which if remedied will surely be productive of some income.

126. Under principal budget heads of income and expenditure a monthly progressive statement is prepared by the Accounts Department and is countersigned by the Treasury Officer. Such monthly statements are submitted by the Dewan to His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur for his information.

127. Statements of daily receipts and disbursements together with the closing balance and a detailed statement of balance in the State Treasury are daily received by the Dewan.

128. Munshi Fatehlal continued to be in charge of the State Treasury. The Treasury is kept under a double lock system - one key remaining with the Dewan. The State maintains current deposit accounts with the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, the Devkaran Nanji Banking Co., Ltd., Bombay, and the Imperial Bank of India, Indore.

Treasury.

129. The total income during the year was estimated at Rs. 5,47,000/-; but the actual receipts under ordinary heads of the budget amounted to Rs. 6,05,877 as against Rs. 5,98,880/- during the last year. The ordinary expenditure during the year was estimated at Rs. 5,39,500/- while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,50,737/- as against Rs. 5,62,367/- during the last year. Appendices XV and XVI show the estimated and actual ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure under the main budget heads during the year under report as compared with those of the last year. The year closed with a debt of Rs. 60,000 which was spent in the betrothal ceremony of Shreemati Devendrakunverba Sahib, His Highness's eldest daughter. This will also explain the excess of expenditure over income which stood respectively at Rs. 6,50,737 and 6,05,877.

CHAPTER VI.

Departments of Public Utility.

Municipality.

130. The Partabgarh Municipality is constituted under the Partabgarh Municipal Act No. 1 of 1938. The main features of its constitution are that out of a Council of 23 members, 15 are elected members. The financial control of the Municipality is almost entirely in the hands of the Council. Provision has also been made for tapping other sources of revenue, but the members are averse to imposing any new taxation and the more so because they feel that they would lose the support of their electorate, if they proposed any additional imposts.

Municipal
Council.

131. The life of the present Council began on the last day of the year under report. The new election of members of the Municipal Council was held on 25th September 1941. Out of 15 elected seats, only 2 were contested. With regard to the rest, there was no contest. It may be noted that a spirit of co-operation and good-will was witnessed amongst the elected as well as nominated members of the old council. It is hoped that the same spirit will prevail among the new members.

132. The council held only three meetings during the year as there was not much business to be transacted. In all 14 matters came up before it for consideration.

Council
Meetings.

133. The Working Committee of the Municipality held 16 meetings during the year as against 14 in the last year. The committee disposed of 146 cases and miscellaneous municipal affairs within their competence during the year as against 128 during the previous year.

Working
Committee's
Meetings.

134. The following new works to the value of Rs. 1813/- were completed during the year:-

New works.

			Rs.
1.	Bridge Dhamotar Gate	...	1276/-
2.	Khura Mahal Gate	...	112/-
3.	Khura Pinhey Nobles' High School Road	...	104/-
4.	Road New Gate	...	175/-
5.	Latrine Wall at Dhamotar Gate	...	146/-
	Total Rs.		1813/-

Municipal
contributions.

135. The municipality gave the following grants-in-aid to Educational and Medical Institutions during the year.

(a) Education	...	...	185/-
(b) Harijan School	...	...	75/-
(c) Ayurvedic dispensary	...	...	185/-
(d) Medicines for rural population.	...	...	65/-
			<hr/>
			Rs. 510/-

Expenditure.

136. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,154/- as against Rs. 22,442/- in the past year. The income was Rs. 16,932/- as against Rs. 22,025/- of the last year.

Municipal
Secretary.

137. Mr. Chandmal Bhachawat B. A., LL. B., continued to work as Municipal Secretary during the year.

138. Appendix XVII shows the annual receipts and expenditure as well as the financial position of the municipality.

Public Works Department.

139. Mr. Badri Narayan Sharma was appointed to the post of the Public Works Department Office on 18th January 1942.

140. A new building was constructed for the use of the High Court at a cost of Rs. 4,126/-. The total amount spent by the department was Rs. 27,797/- as against Rs. 45,569/- of the last year and may be distributed as under:-

1. Repairs and maintenance of roads.	...	6385/-
2. New Constructions in Palace Compound	...	3058/-
3. Palace and connected repairs	...	2671/-
4. Annual repairs to State buildings	...	1392/-
5. Repairs to Customs and Police Posts & Revenue " Deras "	...	85/-
6. High Court Building		4126/-
7. Rain repairs.	...	638/-

8. Electric wiring	...	4369/-
9. Annual whitewash	...	485/-
10. New Telephone connections and repairs	...	1530/-
11. Special repairs to State buildings at Partabgarh and Deogarh	...	3058/-
Total	Rs.	27797/-

Medical Department.

141. Dr. Jivanlal P. Parekh L. M. & S. continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State during the year.

142. There are two Allopathic Hospitals in the Capital, town—one Shree Raghunath Hospital and the other Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital run and maintained by the State, where free treatment is offered to the public and poor in-patients are fed by the State.

State
Hospitals.

143. Dr. Miss Modak L. C. P. & S. of Bombay continued to be in charge of the Zenana Hospital. With the growing popularity of the Doctor-in-charge, a great need is felt for the extension of the wards. It is also felt that the Doctor's, Nurses' and other servants' quarters should be located within the compound.

144. The remodelling and extension of Shree Raghunath Hospital could not be taken in hand this year.

145. There is one Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya [Dispensary] under an old experienced Vaidya and a dispensary at Deogarh maintained by the State.

Ayurvedic
Aushadhalaya
and Deogarh
Dispensary.

146. One travelling Doctor and a Junior Vaidya are regularly touring in the districts and some ready made medicines are provided to the Village School Masters for the use of the villagers and quinine is kept at the Thanas for the use of the State employees.

Travelling
dispensary.

147. Dr. Gopinath L. C. P. & S. [Calcutta] continued to work as Palace Physician during the year.

Palace
Physician.

148. Hakim Sayed Hussain is running a Unani dispensary of his own where medical advice is given gratis

Unani
Treatment.

and poor patients are given free medicines. An honorarium of Rs. 30/- a month is given to the Hakimji by the Darbar.

Private dispensary.

149. Seth Poonamchand Ghasilal Jaweri runs a charitable dispensary at Partabgarh under a competent and qualified doctor. The dispensary, as it is situated in the heart of the town, is freely availed of by the inhabitants of Partabgarh. It must be said to the credit of the Seth that the dispensary is well equipped and well manned.

Vaccination.

150. The number of primary vaccinations during the year under report was 1312 as against 1061 in the last year and the percentage of success was about 77 which is below the average.

Labour cases.

151. 140 cases were admitted to the Zenana Hospital during the year as against 125 in the last year. Of these 126 were normal delivery cases and 16 abnormal.

152. Appendix XVIII gives details of the patients treated at each of the State hospitals and dispensaries during the year. Appendix XIX gives the vital statistics of the state which are at first sight discarded as unreliable because there is no reason why the death-rate should be so much higher than the birth-rate. The explanation is that births are not registered while deaths hardly fail to attract notice.

Raingauges.

153. The State maintains three standard raingauges - two here and one in Deogarh.

Epidemics.

154. There were two outbreaks of cholera in Partabgarh proper and the districts. The first out-break took place in October and November 1941. All the wells were disinfected and 9341 persons were inoculated. Out of 114 cases 37 proved fatal. The second outbreak took place in June, July and August 1942. 12 cases occurred in Partabgarh proper of which 10 proved fatal and in the districts out of 259 cases 142 died. In Partabgarh wells were fully disinfected and 5463 persons were inoculated against Cholera. In the districts 1850 persons were inoculated.

Educational Department.

Charge.

155. Mr. W. G. KALE, B. A., continued to be Educational Officer of the State since his appointment in the year 1923.

156. There is a Village Schools Inspector who makes periodical tours of inspection of the Schools in Khalsa and Jagir villages and calls for monthly returns about attendance in these schools. Village Schools Inspector.

157. The total number of schools in the State is as follows:- Schools.

Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh	1
Raj Primary School, Partabgarh	1
Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma	
Sanskrit Pathshala, Partabgarh	1
Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji	
Kanya Pathshala, Partabgarh	1
Village Schools (including that in Deogarh)	22
Schools in Jagir Villages	10
Local Pathshalas including Bohra School	
run privately in Partabgarh	13
Harijan School-Aided	1
	<hr/>
	50

158. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools (State, Jagir and private) during the year was 2437 as against 2498 in the previous year and the daily average attendance in State managed schools was 1191 as against 1209 Students on Roll.

159. In pursuance of the policy of the Darbar, attempts are being made to induce Jagirdars of the State, with a fair income, to open Schools in their villages wherever there is a likelihood of attracting a fair number of students. 10 such schools were run by the Jagirdars. Jagir Schools.

160. The Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh, was granted recognition by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, Ajmer, in the year 1931. Later on, recognition in Science as an additional Optional Subject was granted in the year 1941. Permanent recognition in Science is now received. The Science Classes are fully equipped. Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.

161. Physiology and Hygiene are newly introduced by the Ajmer Board and due equipment for the same is also provided. New subjects.

162. In addition to the General Library, there is a Class Library with suitable books for every class. Library.

- Reading Room 163. The reading Room provides a few selected Newspapers, both in English and Hindi.
- High School Examination. 164. Of the 22 students, sent up at State expense, for the High School Examination, 6 passed and 2 got compartment. Out of these 6, four secured Second Class. The result suffered because of the outbreak of cholera.
- Training of Teachers. 165. A Scheme for the training of all the graduate teachers serving in the High School was sanctioned by the Darbar last year. According to this Scheme, one teacher who was sent to the Teachers' Training College, Ajmer, has passed and rejoined his duties. Another teacher has been sent during the year under report.
- Raj School. 166. The Raj School is a Primary School in the town with classes upto Class IV.
- Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala. 167. Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala teaches Sanskrit Prose, Poetry, Vyakaran (Grammar) and Astrology. Ten students appeared for the various Examinations, including that of Acharya, of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, Ayurved Vidyapeth and Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. Out of these 8 came out successful. The Pathshala has given good results.
- Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansingh Kanya Pathshala. 168. Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala is supervised and managed by Shreemati Chhota Maji Sahiba who takes a keen interest in the education of girls and in the advancement of women in general. Needlework and singing are also taught in this School.
- Rajput Boarding House for Boys. 169. The Rajput Boarding House for boys is attached to the Pinhey Nobles' High School. The Darbar are now pleased to entrust the management of this Boarding House to a Committee of Umraos, Thakurs and Jagirdars of the State. A certain number of Rajput boys are kept entirely free in the Boarding House.
- Rajput Girls' Boarding House. 170. The Rajput Girls' Boarding House was opened by His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur on 18th October 1940. A Lady Superintendent has been placed in charge of it. The Darbar have sanctioned an annual sum of Rs. 600/- for the maintenance of the Boarding House. It is attached to Shree Yuvraj Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala and works directly under the personal supervision of Shreemati Chhota Maji Sahiba.

171. Education, both primary and secondary, is entirely free in the State. Even the Examination Fees for the boys appearing at the High School Examination are paid by the State. Free Education.

172. Play-grounds for Hockey, Cricket and Volley-Ball are provided in the High School Compound. Due to increase in the number of pupils an additional Play-ground is under construction and is nearing completion. Inter-Group Trophy Tournaments were held in the High School and the Pratap-Group again won the Trophy. Games.

173. The Boy Scouts Association continues to work informally under a teacher trained in scouting. Boy Scouts.

174. As a Vocational Course, Hand-Spinning and Weaving are being taught to the school boys by a trained Weaving Master. Arrangements were also made to teach book-binding. Crafts.

175. Scholarships for Higher Education were awarded to four students passing from the Pinhey Nobles' High School. Scholarships.

Two scholarships for Higher Sanskrit studies continued to be given to students studying at the Benares Hindu University.

One scholarship is being given to a girl student receiving education in Indore.

Two special scholarships are reserved for Rajput boys to be selected by the Kshatriya Mahasabha.

Some 12 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and 2 a month are given to poor boys and to boys of the Depressed Classes in the Schools.

A sum of Rs. 500/- was allotted to provide scholarships for poor boys learning in the Sanskrit Pathshala.

176. The Students' Helping Association of the Pinhey Nobles' High School undertakes various useful activities such as supplying of books and stationery to poor boys, managing the Reading Room, and assisting in the holding of Debates, lectures, etc. It has opened a free Library for the benefit of students and the public in Raj School. It receives from the State a donation of Rs. 50/- a year. It supplies sprouted gram to students for nourishment at a nominal charge. Out-door Activities.

Provident Fund.

177. The Provident Fund Scheme started in 1934 is giving good impetus to the teaching staff. The Darbar's annual contribution to the Scheme amounted to Rs. 690/- during the year which is not included in the figure of total expenditure on Education given below.

Expenditure.

178. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 27,536/- during the year as against Rs. 27,056/- in the past year. The average cost of Education per head of population works at Rs. -/4/9- and per head of student works at Rs. 19/- per annum.

Important visitors.

179. Mr. H. Trevelyan O. B. E., I. C. S., Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, Udaipur, visited the Pinhey Nobles' High School in January 1942 and was pleased with its working. He has remarked that "The School is clearly doing good work".

180. Appendix XX will show the number of students on the rolls and average attendance in all the schools.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Court of Wards.

181. Babu Piarelal, the Revenue Officer, was in charge of the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards. Charge.

182. Three more Jagirs were taken under the management of the Court of Wards and one was released thus making a total of 18 at the close of the year. The three Jagirs are (1) the Thakur of Bardia's (2) the Jagir of the Temple of Shree Laxmiji of Bet Dwarka and (3) that of minor Manohar Lal Brahmin. The Jagir of Mota Mayanga was released as it was taken over among Khalsa lands. Wards.

183. The income of all the wards during the year was Rs. 27,564/- as against Rs 18,603/- during the past year. The increase is due to the addition of 2 more wards. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,367/- as against Rs. 13,446/- in the last year. The total balance to the credit of the wards was Rs. 17,681/- at the close of the year as against Rs 9,096/- during the last year. Income and Expenditure.

184. The Court of Wards was created about 1900 and at that time the total of debts was Rs. 55,403. In st, 1998, a small sum of Rs 878/- was borrowed and Rs. 24,747/- were paid off. The amount of indebtedness stood at Rs. 31,534/-. The indebtedness at the end of 1998 was larger than the one at the end of 1997 by Rs 8,671/-. The reason is that the Jagir Bardia was taken under the Court of Wards and the Jagir of Mota Mayanga was released. Minor Jagirdar Devad and son of Jagirdar Badodia are studying in Partabgarh and Amritraoji's eldest son is studying in the Medical School, Indore. General condition of wards.

185. The State commission recovered on realisation at the rate of 5% amounted to Rs. 1355/- during the year as against Rs. 920/- in the past year and the expenses amounted to Rs 891/-. Supervision charge.

186. The following statement contains a brief account of each ward remaining with the Superintendent of Court of Wards at the close of the year:-

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of Ward.	Age.	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list' (Jamabandi)		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge. Rs.	In 1941 -42 Rs.	At the time of taking charge Rs.	In 1941 -42 Rs.
1	Ambirama.	Shambhusingh.	42	Insanity.	13/12/30	3690	5393	2699	...
2	Devad.	Bharatsingh.	16	Minority	20/1/35	4184	4438	8731	2372
3		Amritrao.	56	Indebtedness.	19/10/36	1592	1571	2600	262
4	Hadiji-kapipla.	Mashiruddin.	34	„	23/6/33	1850	1689	10572	2533
5	Semli.	Motibai.	62	Widowhood.	6/2/29	1085	1437	...	...
6	Ghodawad.	Gordhandan.	29	Indebtedness	29/10/30	571	800	3387	1043
7		Devisingh.	31	Minority & bad conduct.	22/7/25	350	447	...	...
8		Gordhandas.	17	Minority.	14/6/34	382	431	1975	1750
9	Chiklad	Dungarsingh.	21	„	27/3/34	167	394	...	...
10		Ambadas.	32	Indebtedness.	8/2/36	175	282	1500	1225
11	Mota-Mayanga.	Phulkunwar.	31	Widowhood.	29/6/38	168	183	243	...
12	Mokham-pura.	Shambhusingh.	10	Minority.	4/12/39	750	752	1700	1168
13		Chandmal.	20	„	31/3/37	...	...	291	...
14	Badodia.	Bhomsingh.	34	Insanity.	19/10/41	1105	1107	543	543
15	Kangarh.	Chandra-Bijaysingh.	7	Minority.	21/12/41	1927	2270	2750	2750
16	Pandawa.	Shambhusingh.	24	Indebtedness.	9/8/40	671	706	12112	11415

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of Ward.	Age.	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list (Jamabandi).		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge. Rs.	In 1941-42 Rs.	At the time of taking charge. Rs.	In 1941-42 Rs.
17	Laxmiji Temple Jagir.	Purandasji	60	Death of Sevak Shivshankerji.	15/12/41	3971	3971	...	...
18	Bardia.	Bhagwat singh.	24	Death of Thakor Daulat-singh.	10/7/42	4550	4550	6300	6300
19		Monoharlal Brahmin.	15	Minority.	11/4/42	76	76	...	...

Walter-Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

187. As its name suggests, the Sabha is meant to introduce social reforms for the welfare of the Rajput community and some other minor communities which have placed themselves under the control of the Sabha with a view to economise expenses on marriage and death ceremonies. No activity of the Sabha was marked during the year except the routine business. Rs. 502 were inflicted as fines which together with past years' arrears amounted to Rs. 1502/- of which Rs. 776 were recovered.

188. The number of cases registered and disposed of during the year is given in the following statement :-

Disposal of cases.

Marriages.

Description of castes.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remained pending at the close of the year.
Rajputs and Charans.	11	19	30	20	10
Other Castes.	16	45	61	60	1

Deaths.

Description of castes.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remained pending at the close of the year.
Rajputs and Charane.	5	16	21	19	2
Other Castes.	...	31	31	31	...

Printing Press and Stationery.

Press.

189. The State Accountant continued to be in charge of the Printing Press. No separate Press Manager was engaged during the year. The press Staff, though an old one, is working quite satisfactorily. The State Gazette is printed at the State Press.

Income and Expenditure.

190. The expenditure on this department during the year was Rs. 2189/- as against Rs 2139/- in the preceding year. The income amounted to Rs. 460/- as compared with Rs. 787/- during the last year. The deficit is due to the fact that the press is busy doing departmental work which is increasing from day to day leaving very little time for private work.

Stationery.

191. The Supply of stationery was adequate; but the quality had deteriorated for want of good and sufficient supply. The local paper-making industry could not be revived for want of skilled paper-makers. The paper the old families can manufacture can not serve the departmental needs. However, attempts are being made to encourage the local manufacturers. The stationery purchased during the year was worth Rs 10,454/- as against Rs. 4,631/- of the last year.

Muaffiz Khana.

192. The Muaffiz Khana or old records were under the Charge of Mr. Jayantilal D. Parekh. 10 Principal offices send their files there for safe custody and 2888 files were in the record-room as against 2195 in the last year.

Muaffi Files.

193. 6 files from Haripura, 8 from Ghodavad, 1 from Raipur and 1 from Dakar were disposed of. As a result of

which 32 Bighas and 15 Biswas of land were appropriated to the state and 112 Bighas and 16 Biswas confirmed as Jagir lands.

The State Gazette.

194. The Gazette Superintendent Pandit Ganeshlal is in charge of the printing and publishing of the State Gazette which is normally issued on the 10th of every month. A copy of this publication is sent to the Political Agent and several States who observe reciprocity with Partabgarh.

Nigran-Karkhanajat.

195. The following house--hold departments were under Maharaj Hari Harnath Singh during the year :-

(1) Stables (2) Guests (3) Farrash-Khana
(4) Festivals (5) Charity and (6) Chobdar-Chaprasis.

There were 71 horses in the Stable at the commencement of the year. 3 were received as Nazarana and one was born in the Stable. Out of the above number 8 were given away as presents to the Police Inspectors and Naib Tehsildars, 7 were sold and 1 died, leaving 59 at the end of the year. Touring Officers and other first class officers are all supplied Tongas and horses from the stable instead of any conveyance allowance. The total expenses on the stables were Rs 19,185/- as against Rs. 20,451/- during the last year. To insure against famine and lean years, two hay stacks of five lacs of " poolas " each are annually being laid under the direct supervision of this branch. More grass could easily be collected; but it is very doubtful whether, looking to the transport difficulties and the distance to the Railway Station, such a proposition could be a profitable undertaking.

(2) Owing to the visits of important guests during the year, the expenses were Rs. 10,063/-during the year as against Rs. 21,550/- in the previous year.

Guests.

(3) The expenses under this head were Rs. 19,026/- as against a budget allotment of Rs. 16,200 - and included the payment for the repairs of tents.

Farrash-Khana.

(4) The State Armoury is under the supervision of Kamdar Khasgi. A Daroga and a Mistri look after the cleanliness and repairs of all arms and maintain an upto-date stock list.

Silehkhana.

Motor Cars.

196. Owing to the rough and hilly nature of the country, the wear and tear of Motor Cars and the petrol consumption entail a heavy expenditure on the Coffers of the State. With efforts to curtail the expenditure, the results have been satisfactory in spite of the facts that the prices of accessories have gone up and are still going high and that most of the cars are old models. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,957 - as against Rs. 23,296 - in the past year. The petrol consumed was 3337 gallons as against 7193 gallons of the last year.

Gardens.

197. Munshi Fatehlalji was appointed Superintendent of Gardens on 4th June 1942 to succeed Jhala Partabsingh resigned. A greater portion of the big plot behind the palace was levelled and mango tree plantation was extended. The supply of water to the extended palace garden was quite adequate during the year.

Motor Services.

198. Regular through Motor Service Buses continued to run on almost all the important roads-Kaccha and Pucca-in the State connecting important towns in neighbouring jurisdictions. It is feared that they might receive a setback owing to the exorbitant prices and unavailability of necessary accessories. The total income from the registration and license fees amounted to Rs. 5,561/8/- as against Rs. 6,236/8/- in the previous year.

Partabgarh-Dhamnod Road.

199. The new culverts have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,517 - and earthwork has been done in 8 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,308/-. As soon as the next instalment of contribution from the Central Road Fund is received, the work will be carried on beyond 8 miles. Gradually the metalling of the first portion of the road will also be taken in hand.

Ginning Factory.

200. The Ginning Factory owned by Messrs Phiroze-shaw Fardoonji, worked quite satisfactorily during the year. The margin of difference between the prices of unginned

cotton in the factory compound and in the neighbouring territories has been so reasonable that most of the produce was brought to the factory. Cotton produced in remote areas only was taken to outside markets. This year being a normal year for cotton, 1946 cotton bales of 400 Lbs. each were ginned and pressed during the current season as against 2798 in the last season.

Electric Power House.

201. The Power House continued to give good service to all concerned during the year which was mainly due to the competency of Mr. Rathore, the Electrical Engineer-in-charge. No full use of energy generated is yet made and the Proprietor Seth will be well advised to start some subsidiary industry which by supplying the necessary day-load could benefit all.

Village Uplift.

202. The number of Village Panchayat Courts stood at 16 at the close of the year under report. All these Panchayats taken together have a jurisdiction over 141 villages to decide petty civil, criminal and miscellaneous matters. It is noteworthy that some of the Panchayats have begun to take a keen interest in the discharge of their duties. Decent people are coming forward for nomination in their areas. In some places, a spirit of party feeling is evinced and some people demand that Panchas from their party should also be taken up. General instructions to district Village Uplift Officers are that, where party feelings are predominant, as far as possible, non-party men should be appointed as "Panchas", to avoid want of confidence in the body as a whole. They are warned that the body is meant to promote feelings of friendliness rather than to work with a revengeful spirit.

Pensions.

203. There were 94 pensioners on the pension list at the commencement of the year out of whom 9 died. 16 new pensioners were added to the list during the year, thus making a total of 101 pensioners at the close of the year. The amount for pension and provident fund provided in the Budget during the year was Rs. 10,500/- as against Rs. 9,500/- in the last year. The actual expenditure on Pensions and Provident Fund was Rs. 9,520/- and 640/- respectively as against

Rs. 8,656/- and Rs. 667/- of the last year. The total of expenses came to Rs. 10,160/-. The benefits of pension are extended to the widows and minor children of deceased servants by way of maintenance allowances in deserving cases.

Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb Mansinghji Club.

204. The club started under the auspicious name of the great personality during his life-time, is progressing very well under the aegis of His Highness the Maharawatji Saheb Bahadur. Its financial position is steadily improving in these days. It is noteworthy that the members take more interest in out-door games rather than in in-door ones.

War Committee.

205. The War Committee which was constituted early in June 1940 under the Presidentship of Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A., L.L. B., the Dewan of the State, continued to work zealously.

206. The Committee gives wide publicity to cultural articles and other War literatures received from the Political Department. Big Posters and other articles of interest are displayed in public places in a way so as to attract the attention of the Public on the thorough-fares.

207. The amount contributed by the State and the Public up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 39,454/- of which Rs. 32,733/- were sent as under to the proper quarters and Rs. 6,721/- were balance on hand in the State Treasury at the close of the year.

Name of Funds.	Amount.
1. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. Silver Trinkets weighing 727 tolas at Rs. 63/- per hundred tolas.	Rs. 458/-
2. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.	Rs. 11,000/-
3. For Air Craft Production £ 500.	Rs. 6,689/14/3
4. For giving suitable relief to the dependents of Indian soldiers, Seamen or Airmen, who may have died or may have received injuries while fighting for His Majesty the King	

Name of Funds.	Amount.
Emperor during the present War.	Rs. 1,000/-
5. For a fully equipped Ambulance Car to be utilised in any theatre of War where His Majesty's Indian Forces are fighting with the enemy.	Rs. 3,275/-
6. For the purchase of anti-aircraft guns to be mounted at strategic points in India.	Rs. 10,000/-
7. In purchase of wool, needles etc., for knitting mufflers, gloves etc., to be supplied to the Rajputana Red Cross Society for the use of troops.	Rs. 275/6/6
8. Refund. 	Rs. 34/8/-
	<hr/> Rs. 32,732/12/9

Motor Spirit Rationing Order.

208. The Partabgarh State Motor Spirit Rationing Order 1941 which was promulgated in the State under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules on the lines of the British India Motor Spirit Rationing Order remained in force.

Conclusion.

209. While thanking the heads of departments and their subordinate staff generally, I desire to place on record my special appreciation of the services of two of my principal collaborators. Khasgi Kamdar Shah Mannalalji who is in charge of the Khasgi affairs is not only a veteran in his own line but is equally well versed in all state matters. His services to the State are far and wide. Shah Manak-Lal B. A., LL. B., who combines in himself the office of Naib Dewan as well as those of District & Sessions and Small Causes Court Judge, has been very servicable in the despatch of the work of the Mahakma Khas. Next to them comes Babu Mohanlal Agrawal B. A., LL. B., who, combines in himself the duties of District and First Class Magistrate and Civil Sub-Judge, has been doing everything in his power to dispense justice equably to all who approach his court uninfluenced by any extraneous circumstances. The other officers viz the Superintendent of Police, the Revenue

Officer, the Customs and Excise Officer with his Assistant all deserve to be noted for it is the joint efforts of all that make for the weal of the State. Mr. H. C. Sogani B. SC., LL. B., Advocate, Ajmer, who is working as part-time High Court Judge, deserves a still higher appreciation. His quiet and unassuming nature, combined with a high degree of judicial acumen and impartiality, have earned for him a niche in the hearts of the general public.

C. M. Shroff,
Dewan, Partabgarh State.

APPENDIX 1.

List of Officials in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42

[Samvat Year 1998]

Name of officials.	Appointment.	Date of joining service.
1. Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A., LL. B.	Dewan.	25-11-39
2. Shah Manaklal, B. A., LL. B.	Naib Dewan and District & Sessions Judge.	1-8-19
3. Shah Mannalal	Kamdar Khasgi.	5-7-05
4. Mr. Hemchandra Sogani, B. SC., LL. B. Advocate High Court.	High Court Judge	26-12-38
5. Mr. Phirozshah Fardoonji.	Private Secretary to His Highness.	12-2-25
6. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B. A., LL. B.	Civil and Criminal Judge.	1-2-22
7. Lala Piarelal.	Revenue Officer.	8-5-41
8. Dr. Jiwanlal Parekh, L. M. & S. (Bombay).	Medical Officer.	19-1-26
9. Shah Amritlal.	State Accountant	10-12-17
10. Maharaj Balwant Singh.	Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	1-2-13
11. Munshi Fatehlal.	Treasury Officer.	21-5-05
12. Purohit Jagdishlal.	Superintendent of Police.	13-4-25
13. Mr. W. G. Kale, B. A.	Educational Officer.	23-7-23
14. Dr. Gopinath, L. C. P. & S. (Calcutta).	Palace Physician.	4-11-39
15. Dr. Miss V. R. Modak, L. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	Lady Doctor-in-charge Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital.	19-12-38
16. Mr. Samuel Stephens.	Veterinary Surgeon.	1-4-42
17. Mr. Chandmal, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary Municipal Committee.	1-10-32
18. Pt. Badrinarain Sharma.	Officer-in-charge Public Works Department.	18-1-42

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42.

Description.	Remarks.
<u>Acts adopted from British Indian Legislature.</u>	
1. The Indian Penal Code, (Act VI of 1860).	
2. The Criminal Procedure Code, (Act V of 1898).	
3. The Civil Procedure Code, (Act V of 1908).	
4. The Indian Evidence Act, (I of 1872).	
5. The Indian Limitation Act, (IX of 1908).	
6. The Indian Stamp Act, (II of 1899).	
7. The Indian Court Fees Act, (VII of 1870).	
8. The Indian Registration Act, (XVI of 1908).	
9. The Indian Contract Act, (XVI of 1872).	
10. The Specific Relief Act, (I of 1877).	
11. The Public Gambling Act, (III of 1867).	
12. The Indian Police Act, (V of 1861).	
13. The Defence of India Act and Rules.	
14. The Foreigners Registration Act and Rules.	
15. The Tyre Rationing Order and the Motor Spirit Rationing Order.	
16. The Sugar Control Order.	
<u>Acts from British India, followed in the spirit.</u>	
17. Probate and Administration Act.	
18. The Indian Succession Act.	
19. The Guardians and Wards Act, (VIII of 1890).	
20. The Whipping Act, (IV of 1909).	
21. The Legal Practitioners Act, (XVIII of 1879).	
22. The Negotiable Instrument Act, (XXVI of 1881).	
23. Law of Torts.	
24. Boilers Inspection Act.	
<u>Acts adopted from Provincial Legislatures.</u>	
25. The U. P. Jail Manual.	
26. The U. P. High Court Rules and Orders for the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts.	
27. The Criminal Tribes Act, (VI of 1914) and the Rules for the reclamation of Criminal Tribes, Rajputana and Central India.	
28. The Bombay Abkari Act, (V of 1878).	
29. The U. P. Registration Manual.	
30. The Wateerkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha Rules.	
<u>Local Laws.</u>	
31. The Kalambandi Umravan.	
32. Court of Wards Rules.	
33. The Revenue Code.	
34. Patwari and Kanungo Rules.	
35. Rules regarding the concessions granted to cultivators and others on land improvement made with or without the aid of Taccavi Loans.	

Description.	Remarks.
36. The Forest Rules. 37. The Customs Rules, 38. Kine House Rules. 39. Hackney Carriage Rules. 40. Treasure Trove Rules. 41. Shikar Rules. 42. Motor Rules. 43. The Partabgarh Municipal Act. 44. Partabgarh State Law relating to opium and other intoxicating Drugs. 45. Rules relating to Registration of Arms. 46. Rules regulating the sale of gunpowder. 47. Rules relating to registration of cycles. 48. Rules prohibiting slaughter of cows. 49. Rules regulating the evacuation of leased houses in possession of tenants having left State territory. 50. Rules prohibiting the slaughter of she-goats. 51. The Ginning Factory Rules. 52. The Kanthal Gram Panchayat Act.	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Local Laws passed this year.</u></p> 53. The Nukta Act. 54. Rules relating to the grant of Licenses for wireless Receivers.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Discipline of the Police Force for the year 1941-42 (Samvat 1998).

Description.	No. of Stations.	Number of outposts.	Chowkies.	No. of Police in Parganas.						Punishments.				Number rewarded.		Number able to read and write.		No. of officers and men recruited during the year.		Remarks.
				Suction- ed Strength.		Actual Strength.		Vacan- cies.		Degraded.	Dismissed.	Punished depart- mentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Executive Police	3	7	4	29	169	29	160	...	9	6	15	50	...	...	1	27	23	1	25	* Inclusive of Temporary Police.
Armed Police	...	...	...	*12	*119	8	96	5	23	1	33	40	...	...	...	5	7	1	50	
Body Guard.	...	...	...	1	20	...	16	1	4	...	4	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Partabgarh State with reference to the accused involved in all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1898).

Police Stations.	No of accused under arrest at the close of the past year. Either under police custody or judicial lock up or on bail.	No. of accused arrested in the present year.	Total number of column No. 2 and 3.	Persons released u/s 169 Cr. P. C.	No. of accused released by the Magistrate before Judgement.	No. of persons tried out in the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of accused remained pending trial at the close of the year.	No. of accused remained pending investigation at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotwali.....	50	141	191	30	17	105	60	45	39	...	
Sakthali.....	15	53	68	14	5	34	23	11	15	...	
Deogarh.....	7	80	87	40	2	33	24	9	12	...	
Th. Dhamotar...	12	12	24	11	1	7	5	2	5	...	
Th. Arnod.....	7	25	32	13	2	11	7	4	6	...	
Th. Raipur ...	21	9	30	20	...	4	3	1	2	4	
Th. Achlaoda...	...	14	14	1	4	9	8	1	...	...
Th. Salaugarh...	2	4	6	...	...	4	2	2	...	2	
Th. Sakhtali ...	26	9	35	26	...	4	4	...	5	...	
Total	140	347	487	155	31	211	136	75	84	6	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Investigation and disposal of all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Number of cases pending from previous year.	Reported in the present year.	Total of Column No. 1 and 2.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused.	Expunged as false.	Result of cases in the Court				Untraced.	No. of cases remained pending investigation at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Challaned.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
235	523	758	30	122	170	87	34	49	232	204	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made with reference to all cognizable crimes for the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered	Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries with reference to property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
328	110	17,349/-	4,226/-	24.3%	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.						Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Raj Sabha.	16	10	...	17	...	...	...	...	16	17	...	6	11	...	...	...	
Faujdari Court.	230	212	29	126	79	40	...	...	328	245	57	81	90	17	2	27		
Revenue office, (2nd class Magistracy).	105	97	86	115	29	52	...	...	259	282	46	47	101	...	2	86		
Total. ...	351	319	115	258	108	92	...	...	603	544	103	134	202	17	4	113		

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by criminal courts in the

Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	9	...	...	7	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Sessions Court.	10	...	...	11	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	20	1	1	19	14	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Work. Nature and value of suits on the original side filed and disposed of by the various courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Tribunals.	Pending from preceding year		Filed during the year or received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the close of the year.		Total Value.	Classification of suits filed during the year 1941-42.								Disposal of suits.				Value.	Average duration of suits in days.	Remarks.		
	1940-41.		1941-42.		1940-41.		1941-42.		1940-41.			1941-42.		Nature of suits.				Valuation of suits in column 14.				Exparte.	Admitted or compromised.				Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.		1940-41.	1941-42.	Relating to land.	Relating to money transactions.	Relating to other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1000.	Above Rs. 1000 but under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Raj Sabha.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Judge.	103	95	105	123	208	218	113	123	95	95	38195	36	41	46	10	24	2	5	...	10	17	29	67	21096	226			
Small Causes Court.	169	152	471	403	640	555	488	443	152	112	37739	...	555	...	452	103	...	...	57	230	1	155	25588	110		
Total.	272	248	577	526	848	774	601	566	247	208	75934	36	597	46	462	127	2	5	1	67	247	30	222	46684	336			

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work. Result of applications for execution of decrees in the Partabgarh State for the year 1941-42,

(Samvat 1998).

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Civil Judge's Court.	294	195	20845	442	382	21682	736	577	42027	541	405	24850	195	172	17177	77	39	56		
Revenue Court.	278	263	14862	188	187	9655	466	450	24517	218	255	12970	278	195	11547	68	46	81		
Total.	572	458	35207	630	569	31337	1202	1027	66544	759	660	37820	473	367	28724	145	85	137		

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in the various courts of the

Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998)

Tribunal.	Pending from last year.		Admitted.		Total.		Disposed of								Pending at the close of the year.		Remarks.	
	1939-40	1940-41.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.	Applications rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Quashed.	Further inquiry ordered.	Compounded.	Total.		1940-41.		1941-42.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	6	7	24	10	30	17	...	9	...	...	...	6	1	23	16	7	1	
District Judge's Court (Raj Sabha).	8	4	18	18	26	22	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	22	20	4	2	
Total.	14	11	42	28	56	39	...	19	5	5	...	6	1	45	36	11	3	

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past.	Present.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Partabgarh.	1	40	118	122	158	30	43	47	5,618	1 month & 15 days.	

APPENDIX XIII.

Register of documents in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvāt 1998).

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.				Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Partabgarh city Sub Registrar.	154	195	77	91	48	59	8	22	1	...	20	23	154	195	78629	129334	...	...	...	...	...
Sub Registrar District.	20	17	3	1	6	3	4	6	...	...	7	7	20	17	14160	4137	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	174	212	80	92	54	62	12	28	1	...	27	30	174	212	92789	133478	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1941-42, (Samv.

Discription.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgages ...	80	42071	305	92	76210	382	
Sale deeds ...	54	29040	345	62	36423	251	
Wills ...	12	1171	53	28	6245	133	
Money bonds...	1	700	4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	27	19807	106	30	14593	119	
Total. ...	174	92789	813	212	133471	885	
Expenditure.			265			347	
Net profit.			548			538	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the revenue of the Partabgarh State for the
year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998),

No	Major Heads of Income.	Budget estimate for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Remarks.
A. ORDINARY.					
1.	Land revenue ...	2,34,000	2,49,923	2,32,396	
2.	Tribute from Jagirdars ...	22,000	23,262	23 505	
3.	Customs ...	1,44,000	1,64,179	1,96,081	
4.	Judicial ...	16,500	16,689	18,666	
5.	Excise ...	99,800	1,16,086	92,959	
6.	Rents and sales ...	3,000	5,470	6,045	
7.	Court of Wards ...	950	1,436	920	
8.	Walter - krit Committee ...	750	656	74	
9.	Printing Press ...	600	1,160	787	
10.	Forest ...	13,500	13,484	13,428	
11.	Gardens ...	300	456	361	
12.	Miscellaneous ...	2,500	4,128	3,839	
13.	Road Tax ...	8,500	8,310	9,087	
14.	Tila (Succession fee) ...	600	688	732	
Total ...		5,47,000	6,05,877	5,98,880	
B. EXTRA-ORDINARY.					
1.	Taccavi ...	2,000	2,219	1,820	
2.	Refund ...	2,000	8,358	3,048	
3.	Realisation of loans ...	12,100	12,238	25,435	
4.	Interests ...	400	544	413	
5.	Incidental ...	1,500	2,842	2,775	
Total ...		18,000	26,201	33,491	
Total A. & B. ...		5,65,000	6,32,078	6,32,371	
6.	Debt ...		60,000		
Grand Total ...			6,92,078	6,32,371	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Partabgarh State for the
year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Remarks.
A. ORDINARY.					
1. a/	Khasgi ...	60,100	60,100	60,100	
b/	Raj Family ...	78,600	78,604	78,225	
c/	Marriage Reserve Fund ...	11,000	11,204	...	
2.	Government Tribute ...	27,500	27,500	27,500	
3. a/	Mahakmakhas ...	17,600	17,561	17,256	
b/	Record office ...	1,400	1,225	1,323	
4.	Accounts Office ...	3,160	3,275	3,140	
5.	Revenue Department ...	36,600	31,910	23,618	
6.	Treasury ...	2,200	2,230	2,271	
7.	Customs Department ...	13,140	13,330	12,470	
8.	Judicial Department ...	17,700	17,181	17,215	
9.	Police Department ...	63,700	57,560	58,685	
10.	Public Works Department ...	29,870	25,682	48,480	
11.	Medical Department ...	14,600	14,794	13,639	
12.	Education Department ...	28,390	27,456	27,056	
13.	Forest Department ...	6,000	5,799	6,731	
14.	Excise Department ...	5,200	5,920	3,472	
15.	Court of Wards ...	890	891	888	
16.	Pensions ...	10,500	10,160	9,324	
17.	Post and Telephones ...	1,590	2,702	1,236	
18.	Contributions ...	1,300	1,139	1,299	
19.	Walterkrit Committee ...	100	88	93	
20.	Printing Press ...	2,000	1,872	2,189	
21.	Gardens. ...	5,070	4,089	4,418	
22.	Nigran Karkhana Jat ...				
	(a) Office Establishment.	1,710	1,724	1,712	
	(b) Stables ...	17,500	19,185	20,451	
	(c) Guests ...	10,000	10,063	21,559	
	(d) Farrashkhana ...	16,200	19,026	16,690	
	(e) Silehkhana ...	3,920	4,848	4,287	
	(f) Motor Cars. ...	14,000	15,958	23,296	
	(g) Festivals ...	7,000	10,101	9,990	
	(h) Charity. ...	4,000	3,807	3,840	
	(i) Chobdar & Chaprasis.	1,100	1,083	1,087	

APPENDIX XV.

Continued.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1941-42.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Remarks.
23.	Sadavarat ...	1,500	1,553	1,496	
24.	Dixaguru ...	360	360	360	
25.	Incidental ...				
	(a) Tours ...		48,302	9,717	
	(b) Grants & Donations.		6,757	1,232	
	(c) Ceremonials ...		8,787	1,409	
	(d) Political ...		3,160	1,915	
	(e) Medical ...		2,892	10,723	
	(f) Compilation of History ...	24,000	...	3,480	
	(g) Bai Sahib's betrothal. ...		69,921	4,670	
	(h) Miscellaneous ...		942	3,824	
	Total ...	5,39,500	6,50,737	5,62,367	
	B. EXTRAORDINARY.				
1.	(a) Taccavi ...	2,000	1,485	2,125	
	(b) Loan ...	11,800	22,743	34,053	
2.	Refunds ...	2,500	3,136	2,429	
3.	Census ...	100	147	2,643	
4.	Payment of debt ...	...	...	2,567	
5.	War contributions ...	...	...	2,500	
6.	Celebrations connected with birth ceremony of Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib	...	...	12,456	
	Total ...	16,400	27,511	58,773	
	Grand Total ...	5,55,900	6,78,248	6,21,140	

APPENDIX XVII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Deogarh and Partabgarh Municipalities in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42 (Samvat 1998).

Heads of income.	Opening balance on 1st October 1941.	Receipts during the year.		Total of column 2 and 4.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 30th September 1942.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Municipal cess (Chungi).	...	16,858/-	14,251/-		22,442/-	21,154/-	8,209/-	
Municipal Taxes,	12,425/-	425/-	398/-					
Slaughter House.	...	480/-	313/-					
Miscellaneous.	...	4,293/-	1,970/-					
Total ...	...	22,056/	17932/-					

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Partabgarh State during the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).



APPENDIX XIX.

Vital statistics of the Partabgarh State for the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998).

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Partabgarh.	91,967	2,110	1,847			...	659	22.9	20.08			
				1,693	2,346			18.4	25.5			
								Decrease.				
								Increase.				
								Decrease.				
								Increase.				

APPENDIX XX.

Particulars as to the Schools in the Partabgarh State for the year 1941-42, (Samvat 1998)

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1.	1.	Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh	247	245	209	204	17,726/-	
1.	1.	Raj Vern. School ...	287	302	237	242	2,829/-	
1.	1.	Shreeman Yuvaraj Mansinghji Girl School	258	189	109	91	1,920/-	Grant-in-aid
1.	1.	Sanskrit Pathshala ...	36	34	23	21	1,423/-	
1.	1.	Deogarh Vern. School ...	22	21	13	16	139/-	
20.	21.	Village School ...	618	630	415	406	3,379/-	
12.	10	Jagir Schools ...	282	268	182	190	...	
1.	1.	Harjan Pathshala, Partabgarh ...	35	28	21	21	120/-	Grant-in-aid.
12.	13.	Local Pathshalas ...						

